

CITY'S CASE IS FINISHED.

COMMISSIONER GILGILLY'S SIDE TO
BE BEGUN NEXT FRIDAY.

Officers Jackson, Hyde, Dornan and Dargan were last night's witnesses in the case of the city against the liquor law. The case was made by him before the investigation committee.

But thirteen of the twenty-four members of the board of aldermen were present last evening, when the trial of Police Commissioner Daniel S. Gilgilly was resumed. The absentees were Aldermen Skiff, Blakelee, Belden, Leary, Lambert, Rattledorfer, Shanley, Moore, Rabanus, Parish and Keyes. There was also a large and interested audience present.

Officer Cooper was first recalled for cross examination by Attorney Goodhart.

Attorney Goodhart—I understood you last night to say that personally you were not hindered or prevented from the enforcement of the liquor law by anything you heard that Commissioner Gilgilly had said. Is that true?

Officer Cooper—Yes, sir, it is.

"Have you ever said anything to the contrary to Rev. Dr. Smyth?"

Officer Cooper—I did not that I remember nor do I remember hearing of any other officer who has said so.

Patrolman Benjamin S. Jackson was the next witness. He testified: "I have been a member of the police force for twenty-two years and for the past two years and a half have been at the Grand avenue precinct. I have been on the Sunday detail for about ten months during which time I made arrests and caused arrests to be made in consequence of what I discovered. In two cases I made complaints for which I never received warrants. I was changed from the Sunday detail to my own request. I didn't like the work, though I had had my share of the work, and asked my superior officers to take me off the Sunday detail and they did so. There were some violations of the law which I did not report because I did not have and could not get sufficient evidence. My failure to report violations was not due to any thought or impression that Commissioners Gilgilly were on the board.

Attorney Ely—Did you testify before the investigation committee that it was not the custom to report the violations of the liquor law in station 2? (Testimony read.)

Officer Jackson—I did not so testify or at least I don't remember it. The officer continued: "I met Commissioner Gilgilly after I had caused the arrest of a violator of the law and he asked me how bad the case was. I told him I thought we had a good one. He laughed, but said nothing more. His actions did not give me the impression that he did not want the liquor law enforced. He may have spoken to me three or four times, but I never said or did anything to discourage me from doing my duty. Commissioner Clancy also has spoken to me in reference to liquor raids. Other commissioners may have spoken to me, but I don't remember.

Attorney Ely—Did they ask you how you caught them and how bad the case was?

Officer Jackson—Commissioner Clancy did, but I don't think Commissioner Gilgilly was interested in the case. Clancy was interested in the case because he sold his soda there. He came to my house and asked me to make it as light as I could.

Attorney Ely—Why in your evidence before the investigation committee did you say they seemed interested in the case?"

Officer Jackson—I didn't say any such thing. There are a great many things Dr. Smyth has charged me with saying that I never said. Commissioner Gilgilly never came to see me in reference to the case. I met him on the street and he asked me about the case. I do not think that Commissioner Gilgilly was interested in the case.

Attorney Ely—Do you deny the statements which I have read to you and which you testified to before the investigating committee?

Officer Jackson—I do some of them.

Attorney Ely—Who have you talked with about this case?

Officer Jackson—I told Captain O'Keefe and Officers Linsley and others that the statement made by Dr. Smyth in reference to me and what I testified to was untrue.

Attorney Ely—Have you ever spoken to Commissioner Gilgilly about it.

Officer Jackson—I did not.

"Do you think, officer, that the liquor law is mightily enforced in your precinct?"

"I might answer that question yes and no. I think, however, that the law is enforced as well as it can be under existing circumstances."

"Do you remember making any statement to the investigating committee that the commissioners afforded protection to the saloon keepers? (Evidence read by Mr. Ely.)

"I don't think I said any such thing. If I did I didn't understand the question, for I don't believe any of the commissioners do. I don't know what I meant by it if I did say so, and have serious doubts that I ever said so."

Attorney Ely—Have you ever had testimony from the evidence adduced before the special investigating committee. The testimony read was that of Officer Jackson.

Attorney Ely—Do you think there is any saloon down there in which commissioners took a great deal of interest?"

"No, I do not."

Attorney Ely—Didn't you testify that Commissioner Gilgilly was interested in a saloon kept by a man named Mike Reynolds?"

"I don't think I did. I don't know that I ever heard of such a thing. I only having ever made any statement. There are a great many things in that book which I never said. There must have been some mistake, and

what someone else said is mixed up with what I said."

"Is it the common talk among the officers that some of the commissioners did not want the liquor law enforced?"

"There was talk among some of the officers to that effect."

"Were the commissioners mentioned by name?"

"I think the commissioners were Clancy and Gilgilly, but I don't remember that any reason was given why they didn't want the law enforced."

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had never been hindered from enforcing the liquor law by any remarks that Commissioner Gilgilly had made to him or any one else, and that if Dr. Smyth said he did the statement was not true. He also denied having said to the police investigating committee that the devil is the cause of trying to do anything when the commissioners don't want us to."

Officer John F. Dornan was the next witness. He testified that Commissioner Gilgilly had interfered with him in the discharge of his duty on October 18. He said that the commissioner came out of Moran's saloon and told him to go about his business and patrol his beat.

"I told him I was talking police business, and tried to explain to him, but he would not accept an explanation. I was talking to a woman who came to me and asked me how she could get her trunk. I had never been spoken to by a police commissioner before about my duty. I never heard from anyone that Commissioner Gilgilly did not want the liquor law enforced. I have never been deterred from doing my full duty in reference to the enforcement of the liquor law by Commissioner Gilgilly or any other commissioner."

Officer George L. Hyde was next called and testified as follows: "I have never been interfered with by Commissioner Gilgilly nor have I ever been deterred in enforcing the liquor law by anything he has ever said to me, nor have I heard any other officer say anything to that effect except Officer Poronto, who said to me that Commissioner Gilgilly had given him a hint that it would be better to let certain saloons alone. I testified before the investigating committee that it was common talk among the men at station No. 1 that there were commissioners on the board who did not want the liquor law enforced, and that they were protecting the saloons they were interested in. The men felt, I think, that they were not justified in interfering with the saloons while there were soda water dealers on the board."

Attorney Benton—Who have you heard talk about this matter?

"I think I have heard Officers Cooper and Dargan talk about it, and I have talked about it myself. Also Officer Poronto and Sergeant Bradley, but I can't recall any more at present. I have also heard citizens talk about it."

Attorney Benton—Well, we won't go into that. Have you heard officers talk about commissioners having dealings with saloons and who they were?

"I have. Their names are the same as I have mentioned."

Attorney Benton—Have you ever been deterred by this fact from enforcing the liquor law?

"I have not. I should do my full duty even if all the commissioners were interested in the saloon keepers."

Attorney Goodhart—Have you ever been influenced or deterred in reference to the enforcement of the liquor law by any other law by the commissioners?

"I have not."

"Do you know of any officer who has?"

"I do not. If Dr. Smyth said anything to the effect that I said I had been or knew of any other officer who had been, he was mistaken."

Attorney Goodhart—Have you any information that will show that certain commissioners did not want the liquor law enforced?

"No sir, I have not."

"When did you talk with Officer Dargan?"

"It was last year."

"What was said?"

"I am not positive. He was trying to get evidence against 18 Union street. It seems to me that something was said about Clancy selling soda water there, but I don't remember exactly what he said. In conversation with Officer Cooper he asked my advice in reference to a place on Grand avenue, which was violating the liquor law. He also said that he got a pull of beer from there one night at 12:30, and brought it to police headquarters and yet could not get a warrant. I told him to take a good man with him and collar the proprietor. He did so, and he and Officer Dargan broke the place up."

Attorney Goodhart—Well, the fact that he didn't get a warrant was not the fault of the police commissioners, but in fact, if any one was to blame, it was the prosecuting agent, Mr. McWilliams, wasn't it?"

"I suppose it was."

"Well, in all your conversations there was nothing which bears out the statement that the police do not do their full duty because of Commissioners Gilgilly or Clancy, was there?"

"No sir, I guess there was not."

Attorney Benton—Why, you ever interfered with by a commissioner in reference to your duty?

"I never knew of but one such time when I think the remark was made to Officer Werner, who was with me. The commissioner was Mr. Gilgilly. He told Officer Werner that the Germania house on Union street had a bad reputation and ought to be broken up. I never knew anything that Commissioner Gilgilly had done that ought to affect any officer in the discharge of his duty."

Attorney Benton next called for Josiah Scoville, one of the bottlers who had given testimony before the special police investigation committee, but Mr. Scoville failed to respond.

Attorney Benton next called "Officer Dargan," but the officer did not show up, as he had not been notified to be present a recess of ten minutes was declared in order to afford an opportunity to secure the attendance of the officer.

When Attorney Benton called for Mr. Scoville and he failed to show up, the attorney said: "Well, I suppose Mr. Scoville has been subpoenaed so many times that he is tired of responding and not being called upon."

After the recess Officer Pete Dargan was called to the stand. He testified: "I have never been interfered with or deterred in the performance of my duty by Commissioner Gilgilly or any other commissioner and to the best of my recollection I have never heard any report from any other officer that they had been deterred from performing their full duty. I firmly believe that every police officer who knows of any violation of the liquor law has ample facilities for bringing the violator to justice without fear or favor of any one, as required by his oath, and will be backed up by his superior officers. I did, however, advise Officer Cooper to go a little slow in reference to arresting a saloonkeeper. I told him that if he would keep and not to be too hasty, but be careful to secure complete evidence so as to convict the violators of the law. Officer Cooper after testifying before the committee told me that he thought that he had done me an injustice before the committee and had written to Commissioner Prince to that effect. I never told him not to 'snitch' certain saloonkeepers, but did tell him to be sure to secure his evidence so as not to make a booby and blockhead of himself in the city court. If he said anything to any other effect Brother Cooper's memory is certainly very defective."

After this witness had been examined Attorney Benton stated that the city was ready to rest its case, that all the evidence the counsel for the city knew about had been brought out, but that there were a number of officers who had not yet been examined, but whether they knew anything about the case or not he left it for the aldermen to decide.

Alderman Connor—it does seem to me that Commissioner Gilgilly has some rights in this matter and I should like to know whether or not he desires that any more officers be examined.

Attorney Goodhart stated that it was immaterial to Mr. Gilgilly whether any other officers were examined or not, but that if the city did rest its case he would finish his side of the case at the next hearing, as the entire proceeding was unexpected.

Finally after considerable discussion it was voted to continue the hearing until next Friday evening, when the defense will be put on and in all probability the arguments made and the case submitted to the aldermen for decision.

NEEDED MONEY IS SECURED.

FEDERAL OFFICERS CLOSE A DEAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The Soldiers' Colony Company of Indianapolis has secured a solid tract of One Hundred Thousand Acres of Land in Southern Georgia—All Needed Money Secured.

Atlanta, Ga., April 19.—The Soldiers' Colony company, of which P. H. Fitzgerald of Indianapolis, is the head, today closed a deal with Governor North of Georgia, and the immigration bureau for a solid tract of a hundred thousand acres of land located in southern Georgia. The originators of this colony are federal veterans, but any person may obtain a home in the colony upon the same terms. Five thousand persons will be located this fall.

This is the largest colonization scheme of the age, and it has been incorporated upon the share plan. All needed money has been secured and the land has been bought outright.

The Georgia newspaper print complimentary editorials on Mr. Fitzgerald's selection of the site in this state.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Report Gives Encouraging
Signs in Some Parts.

New York, April 19.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The volume of general trade has maintained the previous week's proportions and at some points show noteworthy increases as compared with the total a year ago. The reaction in petroleum prices appears to have been overcome, and the tendency is again upward, based on a drop in stocks from about 11,000,000 barrels of Pennsylvania oil in January, 1894, to less than 3,000,000 barrels of merchantable oil. So marked and rapid has been the appreciation in price of petroleum that speculation in it has been excited. Further advances in quotations are noted also for wheat, on improved demand for export; cotton, on a widened consumption, present and prospective; print cloths and other cotton goods, because of higher raw cotton; hosiery pig iron, on the increase of cost of ore, coke and labor, and shoes and leather, on the further stiffening of values of hides. The upward trend of prices for dressed beef and live cattle has been maintained. Coffee is lower, as are lard and oats, but Indian corn and pork remain steady at last week's closing quotations. Wool is barely steady, as consumers are awaiting for a new crop before buying. Relatively, most improvement in trade is in the region west of Chicago and north of St. Louis and Kansas City. The rush of the spring demand for millinery, dry goods, clothing, groceries and hardware is over, but a fair volume of conservative trading continues. Mild weather and agricultural and commercial outlook in the northwest. General trade conditions at the south are no better and in some respects less satisfactory. Improvement in demand is not announced at any point. In Texas high winds and lack of rain have hurt crop prospects, and farmers in some localities have not yet planted.

Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week show a third weekly gain in succession, the total amounting to 3,165,000 bushels, against 2,844,000 bushels last year; 3,019 bushels in the third week of April, 1894, 3,896,000 bushels in the like week of 1893, 3,107,000 bushels in 1892, and as contrasted with 2,222,000 bushels in the corresponding week four years ago.

Bank clearings maintain previous levels, amounting for seventy-seven cities to \$810,000,000 during the previous six business days, a decrease as compared with the total for the preceding week of 3-5 per cent. There are reported 219 failures in the United States this week. One year ago the total was 222 and two years ago 217. In the Canadian dominion the approach of the opening navigation appears to be the only stimulus to trade. The weather is warmer in Ontario and Quebec, but the roads are bad, as they are in New Brunswick, and collections are slow.

THE MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

A Noticeable but Usual Increase—A Demand for Small Notes.

New York, April 19.—One of the effects of the increased movement of currency from the interior to this city is seen in the greatly increased amount of mutilated currency presented at the sub-treasury for redemption. This movement is usual in the spring, and continues until summer, say June, when the outward movement begins for the removal of the crops. The amount of mutilated currency presented at the sub-treasury averages now about \$600,000 a day. Conditional receipts are given for it until it is counted, and then it is paid for in any of the forms of currency convenient to the treasury; some of it is also paid for through the clearing house. There is a noticeable increased demand just now for small notes.

INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

An Estimate by Commissioner Miller of the Amount.

Washington, April 19.—Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau has sent the following letter to Secretary Carlisle in which he estimates the returns from the income tax:

"Washington, April 19, 1895.

"Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.

"Sir: Telegraphic advices received from the collectors of the several internal revenue districts indicate that the aggregate amount of income tax shown by the returns which were filed before the 16th inst. will be about \$14,365,000, delayed returns and corrections, it is believed, will considerably increase this amount. The total expenditures on account of the work, including necessary salaries and allowances, to the end of the present fiscal year, will not exceed \$135,000. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner."

The best judgment of the treasury officials is that but for the adverse decision of the supreme court the amount carried by the returns would have been about \$30,000,000, the first estimate of the department.

TWO TRAMPS ARRESTED.

Bordentown, N. J., April 19.—Two tramps were arrested in the vicinity of Mrs. Parnell's house this afternoon as suspects. There is no evidence, however, to connect them with the assault. County Prosecutor Budd this afternoon ordered Justice Steele to leave nothing undone to bring about the capture of the highwaymen.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. CLARK.

He Was For Fifteen Years Janitor of the
High School Building.

William H. Clark, for fifteen years past the janitor of the Hillhouse High school, died at his residence, 112 Whalley avenue, at 6:35 o'clock last evening, aged fifty-one years. He had been ill for seven months with neuralgia of the chest, but at the last the disease struck to his heart, causing sudden death. He had also been somewhat afflicted with dyspepsia. He had not been entirely confined to the house any of the time, but had been able to go out occasionally.

Mr. Clark was a native of Southington, being the son of Theodore Francis Clark of that town. When William was nine or ten years of age his father moved to Plainville and set up as a tavern keeper in the old style, which combined with the inn and grocery and general supply store. The deceased came to New Haven when a young man and had been engaged in various occupations, he at one time being employed by C. Cowles & Co.

When the war broke out he enlisted in Company A, Seventh regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and served three years. He was one of the few survivors from the famous attack made on Fort Wagner, at which time he was captured and imprisoned in Charleston prison. He was present when General Lee surrendered. He bore on his body many scars won on the battlefield. His right arm was shattered in three places by rifle balls. He was a well known and popular member of Admiral Foote post, G. A. R.

He married Miss Mary Conner of Burlington, Vt., who survives him. He leaves two sons, F. T. Clark and Roy Clark, and one daughter, Miss Helen Clark.

He was a regular attendant at Christ P. E. church, where his funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The interment will be at his old home in Plainville.

Mr. Clark was well known throughout the city and was a much respected and esteemed citizen. He had a large circle of friends, and the many persons who have heard him recount his anecdotes of his army experience will remember vivid delineations which he gave of many events, which are now of national interest.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Hon. Rathbone Hicks yesterday donated \$100 toward a memorial window to ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, at one time United States minister to Russia, which is to be placed in the new Masonic temple in Hartford. The amount required is being raised by public subscription.

Arthur Reed Kimball, of the Waterbury American, has a timely and interesting article in the current New England Magazine, on the change in commencement day, having in mind, of course, the recent radical move at Yale. He traces the evolution of this ceremony in New England for 250 years, and shows that the movement naturally culminates in what has been done in New Haven, the root principal being the recognition of the day as one for graduated members in President Woolsey's words, the idea was "that the graduates have a literary festival more particularly their own, in the shape of discourses delivered before their assembled body, or before some literary society." Mr. Kimball's paper will interest a host of college men.

THE GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.

The Second company, Governor's Foot Guard, held an informal reception to their families last evening in their new armory. The drill program which will be given on Monday night was gone through with and during the evening the Foot Guard band played several selections.

The military guests present were Quartermaster General William E. Disbrow, Commissioner General Henry S. Peck, Colonel Henry W. Wessells, all of the governor's staff.

The new armory won the admiration of all present and it was the general impression that there was no finer armory of its size in the country. On the large oak table in the center of the parlor was a most beautiful floral monogram with the initials "G. F. G." It was presented by one of the members.

On Monday night at the formal dedication of the armory the program will include a reception to and review by His Excellency Captain General O. V. Coffin, battalion drill, dress parade and reception to the First company, Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, his honor the mayor, state and city officials, military guests and citizens. The admission will be by invitation only. A banquet will be served to the honorary guests after the reception.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Successful Essayists Who Wrote on Revolutionary Topics.

Hartford, April 19.—The following is a list of those in the high school division to whom have been awarded the prizes for the best essays on subjects relating to the American Revolution offered by the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution:

HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION.

First prize, \$20, J. Moss Ives, Danbury.

A second prize of \$5 each: Joseph Cooke Pullman, Bridgeport; Curtis Howe Walker, New Haven; Ray Morris Hopkins, Grammar school, New Haven; Floyd H. Dunsinber, Forestville; Emma Comstock Bonney, No. 27 Ashley street, Hartford (high school); Harry Davenport, Bridgeport.

Honorable mention—Helen Flora Newton, Woodbridge, Conn.; Mark W. Norman, South Norwalk; George Ellery Crosby, No. 112 Hungerford street, Hartford (high school).

ORATORIO OF ST. PAUL.

Its Presentation Next Week—An Outlay of
Nearly Three Thousand Dollars—A Grand
and Brilliant Musical Event.

Mendelssohn's magnificent oratorio, "St. Paul," which has not been heard in New Haven for over twenty-five years, will be presented by the Gounod society at the Hyperion theater on Friday afternoon and evening of next week. The sale of reserved seats will open on Monday morning next at nine o'clock.

The large scale on which this work has been prepared, requiring many weeks of rehearsals, the securing of eminent soloists from abroad, the addition of a larger and more complete orchestra and organ than usual, involving an entire outlay of nearly \$3,000, easily puts this concert into the front rank of important musical events. Certainly there are none that attract larger or more enthusiastic audiences. The array of soloists is a very strong one. Mrs. Jennie Patrick-Walker, the soprano, as every one knows, is an admirable artist and incomparably satisfactory in oratorio work. No better ever sang here. Her voice is as clear-cut as crystal and absolutely pure and true. She sang in Bach's Passion-Music given by the Handel and Haydn society on Good Friday and was received with great pleasure by the vast audience. Miss Gertrude May Stein, the contralto, won laurels at the last Worcester festival. She has a beautiful voice and is very much of a favorite everywhere.

Perhaps the chief interest will center in the two famous English singers, Ben Davies and Watkyns Mills. Ben Davies is a superb artist and roused the greatest enthusiasm here one year ago. As an oratorio tenor he has no superior in the world to-day. His rendering of the great aria, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," in the "St. Paul" performance in New York last spring was accounted one of the finest things ever heard there.

Mr. Watkyns Mills, England's principal bass, will make his first appearance in Connecticut on Friday next. He is the legitimate successor of the great Santley and by many considered superior to him. His voice is of a beautiful bell-like quality and of extensive range. The following is from the Toronto Globe: "The great English basso, Mr. R. Watkyns Mills, appeared for the first time in Toronto, and more than satisfied every expectation. It is impossible to speak too highly of his superb voice, of its breadth, sonority and quality. His singing throughout was intensely appreciated and his wonderful rendering of 'Why Do the Nations Rage?' aroused a furore of applause. In 'Thus Salth the Lord' the magnificent quality of his voice was at once apparent. His is the genuine English style of singing."

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NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Mr. Parsons' First Recital.

Mr. E. A. Parsons' first piano recital will take place at Stiermet hall on Wednesday evening next. He will play among other selections the famous "Concerto" by Chopin and will be assisted by Mr. Moore, the tenor of St. Thomas' church, New York city.

PROGRAM.

1. Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue.

..... Bach

Mr. Parsons.

2. Aria from Queen of Sheba—Lend

Me Your Aid.....Gounod

Mr. Moore.

3. Second Concerto, Op. 21.....Chopin

Larghetto.

Allegro Vivace.

Mr. Parsons.

4. A Song of Love.....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach

Mr. Moore.

Preludes.....Chopin

C Sharp Minor.

C Minor.

P Sharp Major.

Nocturne, F Major.

Mazurka, C Major.

The Spring.....Grieg

Consolation.....Last

Grand Scherzo.....Gottschalk

Mr. Parsons.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB.

Holds a Pretty Reception—A Pleasant
Affair.

A delightful reception was given last evening in Anderson's gymnasium on York street by the Fortnightly club. The gymnasium was tastefully decorated by Oscar A. Hosted, the decorating being bunting draped artistically about the galleries. Potted plants and palms also lent their charm to the scene. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Plisk, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Booth, Mr. and Mrs. DeBussey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Manwaring, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Booth, Miss Kimball, Miss Booth, Miss Bishop, Miss Embler, Miss Jessie Huggson, Miss Annie Huggson, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Pennell of Buffalo, Miss Manwaring, Miss Hardy, W. C. Lusk, J. W. Morse, J. C. Staples, Mr. Millard, Mr. Hooker, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Brockbridge, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Crabb, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. English.

A fine supper was served by Bradley the caterer, and Atwater's orchestra furnished the music.

AT UNITED CHURCH.

New Haven Y. P. S. C. E. Union Meeting
Monday Night.

It is expected that the members of the New Haven Christian Endeavor union will be present in large numbers on Monday evening at the United church, the occasion being an informal reception, which will be tendered Rev. Francis E. Clark of Boston, Mass., and known to all Endeavorers as "Father Endeavorer." Clark, Dr. Clark comes to New Haven as one of the lecturers in the course now being given before the students of Yale divinity school, and will address the students that afternoon.

THE GRAND ROUNDS MADE.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS TEST
SPEED OF THE FIREMEN.

No Time Lost by Local Department in Responding to an Alarm—Chief Kennedy, Assistant Chief Smith and the Commissioners Surprised Firemen.

The New Haven people do not suffer because of sloth on the part of the fire department. This was demonstrated last night when the commissioners went the "grand rounds" last night. Commissioners McDonald, Hugo, Wines, Walker and Parsons, with Chief Kennedy and Assistant Chief Smith went around to the houses timing the men. They did not start till after 10 o'clock and it was half-past ten before they reached No. 6's engine house, the first they went to. The thing had been kept so secret that no one except those named knew anything about it.

The commissioners in each case concealed themselves in recesses and nooks in the engine houses, while Chief Kennedy kept the watch quiet. Then Superintendent of Fire Alarm, Smith touched the push button and sent in an alarm.

Most remarkable time was made by the men in responding. In every case all but two men were in bed asleep and in some cases all but one. After the first trial another trial was given to test the speed of the men when they prepared. The following is the time made: No. 6's, Captain Spang, from bed, twenty and one-half seconds; second trial, sixteen seconds. No. 7's, Captain Camp, from bed, thirty seconds; second trial, twelve seconds. No. 8's, Captain Johnson, from bed, twenty-five seconds; second trial, fourteen seconds. No. 4's, Captain Hurley, from bed, twenty-four seconds; second trial, thirteen seconds. No. 2's, from bed, engine thirty-three seconds, truck forty-five, chemical fifty; second trial, engine ten seconds, truck twenty-five seconds. No. 7's, from bed, thirty seconds; second trial, sixteen seconds. No. 1's, from bed, engine thirty-five seconds, truck thirty seconds; second trial, engine eighty and one-half seconds, truck nine seconds.

In No. 2's house a halter had broken on one of the horses of the truck, which accounts for their big time. In all the men displayed most commendable alacrity and in many cases would have made greater time had they not seen the commissioners. This is the first run that has been given in three years and the men were completely surprised.

ANNUAL PROM.

Of the Hillhouse High School Last Night.

The annual promenade of the Hillhouse high school was held in Harmonie hall last evening and it was a marked contrast to those held by former classes. This year there were about one hundred couples. In the dancing, among those noticed were Miss Dillon, Miss Healy, Miss Moran, Miss Pike, Miss Sullivan, Miss Rose, Miss Cox,